

sh / private yachts, and the navy, will have contribution not to exceed 2000

disappeared from the scene. Kustine, who is a member of the committee, will be subsequently carried into all quarters of the globe. In the Pacific, according to a *Candian newspaper* opinion, America has already secured practical control, and it is at any rate certain that its policy is exclusive as concerns trade between its own coasts and possessions at Samoa, Hawaii, and the Philippines. "The United States," says the *York Daily News*, "may mean to confound the trade of the world with professions, whatever these may be worth. So far as the number of vessels acquired is concerned, it points out that only one year's construction is represented. It will take three or four years for the syndicate's plans to become absolutely operative, and in the meantime there may be something in the argument that the United States is not doing enough for the most part. As the *New York Times* points out, the number of vessels

This offer was made to the City of London School, to which the brilliant war-correspondent, George Cowley, belonged, before the war, and as journalists are steadily being taken out of the great industry, the powerful influence in the nation which a scholarship might lead to the formation of a college of journalism "designed to send out men fit and determined to sustain and improve the position, reputation, and responsibilities of the press, the great leaders of the press of the world." The idea is high, noble, and all will wish for the scheme the success it deserves. Objections will be raised, as to the costs of the proposed school or academy for journalists. It will be urged that the *newspaper journalist*, like the successful *writer of fiction*, is not a profession, but a trade. But leaving this contention aside, no question has been put in question, *furnish* in the *press*.

involved in the total only represents one-ninth of the total British tonnage. It is further remarked that British capital is not ousted nor the flag lowered; but perhaps the most convincing argument in regard to a question so distinctly commercial is the fact that it is not the remark that it is impossible to do anything prejudicial to England without defeating the combination's primary object, which is to make money. With the enormous capital of upwards of £30,000,000 involved, this is an urgent necessity, and we may be sure that no fantastic ambition of American ingenuity merely would allow of interfering with the attainment of this primary object. In the matter of the building of new ships alone, it is stated on the best expert authority that vessels constructed abroad cost 50 per cent. less than those built in the Union's shipyards, and it is

expected in some quarters that the British shipbuilding interest will gain largely by the deal unless steps to secure a different result are taken for the benefit of the local industry. With regard to this side of the subject, it may be remembered that on May 9 it was stated that, while the White Star proprietors and Messrs. Richard and Mills had concenated with Mr. Pierpont Morgan not to enter into competition for 14 years in trade between the United States, Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, the British Kingdom, and Europe, the West Coast shipbuilding of Harland and Wolff was given all building and repairing to its utmost capacity for 10 years.

All this discloses a situation which the mind of the nation has never been called upon to face before. Our commercial predominance at sea has hitherto been as unquestioned

as Victory-Royal.—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harry Rawson, accompanied by his family and suite, yesterday left the Australian Hotel for the steamer "Herald," which is to sail to-morrow, and proceeded to Cranbrook, New Zealand, the State Government House.

The Weather.—Perfect weather continued again yesterday. All stations throughout the colony were alike. The wind was light and smooth seas were running along the entire coast.

Mr. Russell says that rain has been falling in the north-western portion of Western Australia for the last few days, and that the disturbance is not likely to reach this State, as the prevailing wind is from the south, and the air is fine and warm weather for to-day and to-morrow.

Traps are freely set.

Cable Rates from New Zealand and Europe.—
—Telegrams have been made by the New Zealand Government by the Eastern Extension Company (the "New Zealand Times" states) for the furtherance of the cable charges between the colony and Europe, and the Government intend the reduction is that certain lines

the sudden shifting of the balance by a single stroke of syndicate-promoting talent came at first with a certain shock of surprise. It is not lessened by the reflection that in some respects Germany has made better terms than we, and perhaps the most disconcerting feature in the whole business is the facility with which the British vessels have contracted with the British companies. It is not impossible that a foreigner in time of war may be transferred to a cruiser flag. It is true that the contract with the Admiralty have three or four years to run, but that fact hardly affects the principle involved. Mr. Arnold-Forster has officially stated in the House of Commons that the condition of things which has now arisen is not one that should be contemplated when the present form of agreement was made. Indeed, the whole transaction has apparently come as a sensational surprise, and one which

must give the nation food for serious thought in our London letter yesterday it was stated that there is a general awakening in England to the necessity for greater care of British commercial and trade interests. The Government has been asked to take emergency control is only too happily to show the kind of ineffectiveness displayed by the War Office at the beginning of the operations in South Africa. The success of the planners of this Navigation Syndicate seems to bear out this anticipation in some measure. As one means of coping with changing conditions, it will be seen, our Government has been asked to consider the proposed establishment of a Ministry of Commerce under a Minister who will be not only an expert, but capable also of taking a broad and statesmanlike view of the modern movements affecting the world's commerce. The

more suggestion is a further sign of the changing conditions of the time.

THE TITLES QUESTION.

Amongst the matters which have perplexed the minds of State Premiers since the inauguration of the Commonwealth was the question as to who should nominate citizens for titles. The practice in times past would seem to have been that the Premier of each colony mentioned to the Governor the names of persons who deserved some titular honour from the Crown. Apart from this it was entirely without the right of each Governor to recommend a person for honour, even if his name had not been submitted by the Premier. The Crown is the fountain of honour, but in this respect as in others the Crown is guided by the responsible advisers in whom the nation

and survey industry. Mr. Kidd, Minister for Agriculture, made representations to the Department of Lands, asking the Government to allow squatters to make a part of entry for free all plants from New South Wales. The Minister has, however, been informed it has been decided that this request cannot be complied with at present.

News from the Islands.—The steamer *Owini*, which recently arrived at Auckland from the Islands, brought word from Cook Island that the late Governor Sir John Godeffroy Commissioner (Colonel Gudgion) has appointed an island council at Palmerston, and has appointed Mr. Masters a native magistrate. It is also reported that Her Majesty's Government intend to place under the jurisdiction of the four islands, which have received the sanction of the New Zealand Government, imposing taxes on land and penalties on any one who is convicted of theft, and also placing restrictions on the sale of muskets and pearls. As the result of the imposition of these laws, it is expected that the illegal rumranging business at Mangere will be stopped.

has expressed confidence. A derived power cannot be greater than the original, and therefore it is improbable that a representative of the Crown—whether he happens to be the Governor-General or the Governor of the State—would be inclined, as a general rule, to go outside the recommendations of his responsible Ministers. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has the power to personally confer with Ministers, but then he has no local Ministers to consult, and we may take it for granted that he would not be inclined to do so after conference with the Cabinet. The trouble with regard to Australia has been got over in an eminently satisfactory manner. The Governor-General makes his suggestions to the Colonial Office, being moved thereto probably in all cases, but not necessarily by his responsible ad-

make their suggestions, and the only difference is that they are required to acquiesce to the Governor-General with the names of the persons they recommend for honours. By this means the highest representative of the Crown in the Commonwealth is placed in a position to make such comments on the suggestions suggested in his confidential communications as he may deem to be necessary or desirable. The States thus retain the only power they had in the matter—the power of suggestion. Recommendations from any State are subject, first of all, to the Governor of the particular State, and secondly to the Governor-General of the Commonwealth. There should be little difficulty experienced in the working of this scheme.

JOURNALIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

An interesting development in England is the initiation of a scheme for the foundation of scholarships for journalists. An anonymous donor has come forward prepared to provide for an experimental period of three years a travelling scholarship of the value of £400 per annum, to be known as the Stevens Scholarship, together with three-fourths of the cost of the necessary disburse, the whole

... cablegram from London conveying the donor's communication to the "Manchester Guardian" by Professor Wool, of Sydney University. It now publishes in another portion of to-day's issue the full text of this communication.

The Premier will to-morrow receive a delegation at 2.30 p.m. with reference to the railway numbers, and at 3 p.m. from the Federal Government's Union re traffic regulations.

The preparations for the Coronation ball on the 20 are well advanced. The Town Hall has been rented, and Mr. L. De Gower's Theatre will

PARLIAMENT.

OPENED BY VICE-ADMIRAL
RAWSON, K.C.B.
—
A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

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ry. Immediately the guard of honour saluted, and played the National Anthem, during which

The proceedings there were exceedingly brief, indeed, it is a question whether or not their brevity does not constitute a record. When his Excellency emerged from the chamber the guard of honor presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. His Excellency entered his carriage, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and private secretary, and as he departed with the Lancer escort the spectators cheered heartily.

INSIDE THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

[illegible]

U. Shaw, Miss Olive Shaw, M.
E. Connell, Mrs. Carlos, Miss Katri

[illegible]

Mr. F. Kelly, Miss M. F. Trickett, Mr. H. Griffith, Mrs. Kermode, Miss Brentnall, Mr. Keenan, Mrs. Ward, the Misses Muir, Mrs. J.

[illegible]

...several medals on his breast. When I
ran the reading of his speech his voice could

all over the chamber. He read slowly and distinctly, and as though the function of which he was then the central figure was one in which he often taken part. His suite was also in uniform, the men with the vae-regal party upon it were much more animated in colour than when it was occupied by its customary denizens.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

The Deputy President (Mr. W. J. Trickett) took the chair at noon.

PROCLAMATION SUMMONING PARLIA-

The Clerk of Parliaments, at the direction of the Deputy President, read the proclamation summoning

DEATH OF A MEMBER.
The DEPUTY PRESIDENT said he had to acknowledge the receipt of a message from the outgoing Governor intimating the resignation of Hon. Hugh Langwell, a member of the Council, a message announcing the death of another member, the Hon. John Lucas.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.
The Usher of the Black Rod at 12.3 p.m. announced the arrival of his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency was received by the Deputy

ident and officers of the Council, and advised the dais, whence he despatched a message denying the attendance of members of the Legislative

THE VICE-REGAL SPEECH.

The members of the Assembly having arrived, his Excellency read the vice-regal speech as follows:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—

After a recess of reasonable duration, readers necessary by the labours of a long and arduous day, you have been called together for the despatch of business.

The request of his Excellency the Governor-General to be recalled from his high office has evoked feelings of profound regret among all parties and classes of the people.

A joint commission, representing the three

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1339>

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BALLAST, Wednesday.
Barrington-to-day were—Henry
Harris, 60; John W. Harris, 78;
Edw. H. Harris, 94; J. B. Harris,
114; Daniel Smith, 124.

PAID First Commem., 50 d.

GOLD YIELDS.
The Washington Evening Star reports that the U. S. Geological Survey has estimated that the gold content of the world's known gold reserves is 100,000 tons. The United States has the largest reserve, with 20,000 tons. The next largest is Russia, with 10,000 tons. The third largest is France, with 5,000 tons. The fourth largest is Germany, with 4,000 tons. The fifth largest is Italy, with 3,000 tons. The sixth largest is Japan, with 2,000 tons. The seventh largest is the United Kingdom, with 1,500 tons. The eighth largest is the Netherlands, with 1,000 tons. The ninth largest is Belgium, with 800 tons. The tenth largest is the United States, with 700 tons. The eleventh largest is the Soviet Union, with 600 tons. The twelfth largest is the United States, with 500 tons. The thirteenth largest is the United States, with 400 tons. The fourteenth largest is the United States, with 300 tons. The fifteenth largest is the United States, with 200 tons. The sixteenth largest is the United States, with 100 tons. The seventeenth largest is the United States, with 50 tons. The eighteenth largest is the United States, with 25 tons. The nineteenth largest is the United States, with 12.5 tons. The twentieth largest is the United States, with 6.25 tons. The twenty-first largest is the United States, with 3.125 tons. The twenty-second largest is the United States, with 1.5625 tons. The twenty-third largest is the United States, with 0.78125 tons. The twenty-fourth largest is the United States, with 0.390625 tons. The twenty-fifth largest is the United States, with 0.1953125 tons. The twenty-sixth largest is the United States, with 0.09765625 tons. The twenty-seventh largest is the United States, with 0.048828125 tons. The twenty-eighth largest is the United States, with 0.0244140625 tons. The twenty-ninth largest is the United States, with 0.01220703125 tons. The thirtieth largest is the United States, with 0.006103515625 tons. The thirty-first largest is the United States, with 0.0030517578125 tons. The thirty-second largest is the United States, with 0.00152587890625 tons. The thirty-third largest is the United States, with 0.000762939453125 tons. The thirty-fourth largest is the United States, with 0.0003814697265625 tons. The thirty-fifth largest is the United States, with 0.00019073486328125 tons. The thirty-sixth largest is the United States, with 0.000095367431640625 tons. The thirty-seventh largest is the United States, with 0.0000476837158203125 tons. The thirty-eighth largest is the United States, with 0.00002384185791015625 tons. The thirty-ninth largest is the United States, with 0.000011920928955078125 tons. The fortieth largest is the United States, with 0.0000059604644775390625 tons. The forty-first largest is the United States, with 0.00000298023223876953125 tons. The forty-second largest is the United States, with 0.000001490116119384765625 tons. 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